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FOR PROTECTION.

The National Manufacturers' Convention in Session.

NATION'S BUSINESS INTERESTS

Demand Remedial Legislation on the Lines of Protection and Reciprocity. Resolution to Memorialize Congress on the Subject—Also One Declaring for the Recognition of the Belligerency of Cuba. Large Attendance of Delegates Present.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The first annual convention of the national association of manufacturers, assembled to-day at Central Music Hall, for a three days' session, fully 500 delegates being present from all sections of the country and representing every branch of trade. Among the principal subjects to be discussed are the devising of ways and means for the re-establishment of reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries, the recognition and control of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States, the extension of the United States commercial marine and the establishment in South American capitals and other desirable points of exportations for the display of American products.

Nearly all the delegates are strongly in favor of the exclusive control of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States, and it is probable that strong resolutions on that subject will be introduced.

Among the prominent men present are T. H. Martin, secretary of the Georgia Manufacturers' Association; ex-United States Senator Warner Miller, of New York; H. Clay Evans, and General Willard Warner, of Tennessee. The delegates are pouring in announcing the departure of delegations and the attendance to-morrow will probably be greatly increased.

A long, but red hot set of resolutions on the Cuban revolution have been prepared by the Detroit Manufacturers' Club and will be presented to the convention. They are in effect that Spain be utterly put down in the Cuban revolution; that on the contrary, the Cubans are gaining ground every day; that the world is waiting on the United States to take the initiative and that it is injurious to withhold longer the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans. The President is requested to send a ringing message to Congress calling the attention of that body to the need of immediate action.

President Thomas Dolan called the convention to order. Secretary Wilson proceeded without delay to call the roll of delegates.

A resolution was introduced and passed inviting associate members and other visiting manufacturers to take seats on the floor and take part in the proceedings.

President Dolan then read his address, his remarks being frequently interrupted by applause. His references to the policy of protection to American industries, the need of a more equitable tariff and the advantage to obtain by a return to the reciprocity system of trade with foreign countries were greeted with especial enthusiasm.

At the conclusion of his address, the report of the executive committee was read by the secretary and referred. The convention then listened to an able address on "The Home Market," by Thomas McDougall, of Cincinnati.

Mr. McDougall spoke in favor of the system of protection and declared that the best thing for the country would be for the legislators to pass proper remedial laws for the condition of the country as it is at present and then devote their attention to appropriation bills for the next five or ten years.

A resolution was introduced, having for its object the shutting off of the reading of resolutions before the convention, but Charles H. Clark, of Philadelphia, secured special exemption for a resolution providing that the President of the United States appoint a committee of three to inquire what action should be taken to protect American manufacturers against manufacturing in the east, notably in Japan. The resolution passed unanimously and Mr. Clark, Willard Warner, of Tennessee, and Charles Davis, of Cincinnati, were appointed members of the committee.

George M. Wallace moved that the association memorialize Congress, the memorial to embody just what the association as business men desire Congress to do, and that a committee of seven be first appointed to ascertain what the association wants. This was also passed.

Mr. Martin, of Detroit, then introduced the resolution advocating the recognition of the Cuban republic by this country, and it was referred to the proper committee.

The convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, the afternoon being given up to committee work.

National Bar Association.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 21.—The National Bar Association met here to-day and completed its organization by electing the following officers: President, James G. Caldwell, Louisville, Ky.; vice president, H. T. Wallace, Wilmington, Del.; treasurer, George M. Bard, Muncie, Ind.; secretary, J. S. Elverson, Chicago, Pa.

The association was formed in December to make a classification of base sizes and extras above the base of other sizes of iron, and to-day the old classification was re-adopted. This is an amalgamated organization of the Merchant Bar Iron Association and the Eastern Association of Makers of Bar Iron.

New York Bar Meeting.
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The annual session of the State Association opened to-night at Odd Fellows' hall in the presence of a large number of auditors. President William H. Robertson opened the meeting with his annual address. The address of the evening was delivered by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, on "Patriotism or Jingoism—The Lawyer's Duty."

The association will entertain its members and guests at luncheon at 1 p. m. at Fort Orange Club to meet Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Justice William Brewster and Moorfield Storey, president of the American Bar Association.

Bessemer Ore.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21.—A Dubuque special to the Dispatch says: It is learned that at the secret meeting of Bessemer mine owners held in Cleveland last week to decide on the proportion of ore to be turned out by the various ranges during the coming year, the total amount to be shipped is fixed at 10,000,000 tons, or 200,000 less than was shipped during last season. The miners realize that when there is a surplus piled up on the lower lake docks it acts as a price cutter. The Bessemer is to be allowed to ship 3,500,000 tons, an amount 5,000,000 tons for all the other Lake Superior ranges. Last season the Mesabes shipped only 3,500,000 tons.

AN AWFUL EXPLOSION

Of Gas in New Haven—Three Persons Killed and Several Injured.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—Three men were killed and four received serious injuries to-day by the explosion of an acetylene gas receiver in the four-story brick building owned by English and Marwick and occupied by the owners, who were engaged in the manufacture of carriage hardware, and E. P. Pfeiffer & Company, hardware manufacturers. The explosion set the building on fire and it was destroyed, with the greater part of its contents, the loss amounting to about \$100,000. There were about forty people in the building at the time of the accident, and for a time the report was current that fully half of these had perished. Following is a list of the casualties:

Dead.
Joseph Hauser, machinist.
William Stevens, bookkeeper.
Joseph Toof, workman.

Injured.
James T. McNeil, machinist, badly cut about head and shoulders.
E. P. Pfeiffer, badly burned.
Alvin Krah, foreman, burned about head and upper portion of the body.
Frank C. Richter, laborer, bruised and cut.

The explosion took place in Pfeiffer's warehouse, where the gas tank was being tested. Hauser, who was doing the work, was killed instantly, his body being terribly mangled.
Two bodies, supposed to be those of William Stevens, bookkeeper, and a lad named Toof, employed by Pfeiffer & Company, were taken from the ruins after the fire had been subdued. Of those injured McNeil, Krah and Richter may not survive. Pfeiffer is prostrated by the shock.

The building was a four-story brick structure. On the ground floor and second story were the works of English & Marwick, manufacturers of carriage hardware. The third floor were the rooms of Edwin J. Toof & Co., makers of sewing machine attachments, and the fourth floor was occupied by E. P. Pfeiffer & Co., machinists. As soon as the report was heard the workmen rushed for their lives. In an instant the building was filled with smoke, steam and dust and flames burst out with great violence, fanned by the draft of air admitted through the front of the building, which had been completely blown out. In a trice the flames communicated to the whole building. At that time it was thought that the loss of life must be appalling.

No one could enter the building, owing to the furnace-like heat, which was breaking plate glass windows in other buildings located in this business center. The entire fire department, together with the reserves, was called to the scene, and it was three hours before the fire was under control. Meanwhile Hauser's body had been found on the first floor. As the firemen arrived upon the scene the tremendous crowd which had gathered was scattered by another explosion, not so violent as the first. When the building could be entered the search for dead bodies was begun. The roll was called and it was thought that all had been accounted for, but a little later, however, the firemen made their way through a mass of debris and came upon two horribly burned bodies, which were identified as those of Bookkeeper Stevens and Thomas Toof.
The loss will prove total to the owners of the building and the tenants.

FIREMEN BURNED

In the Ruins of a Building During a Blaze in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—A stubborn fire broke out at 10:30 o'clock to-night in the basement of the four-story store building at 415 Broadway, occupied by Aleo & Co., dealers in optical, surgical and electrical instruments. The firm has been in business here for the past forty years and also carried an extensive stock of fine painting materials.
All the fire companies in the business part of town were soon fighting the flames and by strenuous efforts succeeded in confining them to Aleo's building. An immense amount of water was thrown on the fire, which was finally gotten under control and practically subdued when the fire department came in and through the front of the building four firemen who were at work there. The men were covered with broken beams, flooring, show cases and a large quantity of the stock, which was set ablaze again by the crash. All the firemen available were put to work to rescue their fellows and several streams were turned on the burning heap, from which could be heard their agonizing cries for help. Finally, all the voices but one were stifled. Whether the flames had reached the other three and ended their agony is not known. The men were Captain Blauville, Reinhardt Miller and James Rhodely, of Salvage Corps No. 2, and Milton Curly, of Chemical Company No. 1.

CHINESE FANATICS

Again Inciting the People to Murder Christian Missionaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The steamer Coptic, from Yokohama, January 5, brings the following advices: The Mohammedan rebellion in the Chinese province of Kansu has been entirely suppressed and the country pacified. There have been many executions including the leaders of the insurrection. The China mail says: Another proclamation of the vilest nature has been posted throughout the province of Yunnan, inciting the people to murder all missionaries against whom disgusting and disgraceful charges are reiterated. The matter is of the gravest importance and the whole of the power ought to insist upon the punishment of the officials of the province.
The Japanese Gazette says three Koreans, tried for complicity in the murder of the Korean queen, were found guilty December 28 and hanged the same evening. Pak Sen, one of the trio, was found guilty of having cut down the queen's body, pouring oil upon her remains and then cremating the body.

An Old Man Convicted.
Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 21.—Samuel May, who shot Baker Beaver in December, was convicted to-day before Judge Faulkner of unlawfully shooting with intent to kill. May had charge of a farm with orders to keep off trespassers. When Beaver attempted to cross the place a stone and threw and May picked up him with a loaded shot gun, fired the shot taking effect in his head and shoulders, but without fatal results. May is seventy-nine years of age and will probably be given only a jail sentence.

Archbishop Kain's Fall.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—A cable from Rome to Archbishop Kain in the morning of the fall, the insignia of his archiepiscopal rank, is now on its way to St. Louis. The papal messenger, Bishop Shanley, of North Dakota, and his precious burden will arrive here next Tuesday. It is said that the archbishop will shortly make arrangements for the invitation to the ceremony of investiture, which is to be held at the cathedral. It is almost definitely settled that the investiture will not take place until next week.

PACIFIC CABLE.

Congress Will Probably Authorize It at This Session.

THE AMOUNT OF THE SUBSIDY

The Only Point of Difference Between the Committee and the Cable Company. Proposed to Have Communication with Hawaii Within Eighteen Months and with Japan in Three Years—This Government to Practically Control It. Terms of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—From the action of the house committee on commerce to-day there seems to be little doubt that a bill authorizing the Pacific Cable Company to lay a cable from the Pacific coast to the Hawaiian islands and Japan will be favorably reported within a short time. The committee directed a sub-committee to prepare a bill embracing certain changes considered desirable from the bill outlined by the company. There will be a conference between members and the state department officials regarding arrangements for a cable station on the Marshall islands, which are owned by Germany. The principal point of difference between the cable company and the committee is the amount of government subsidy to be granted and the time to be allowed for laying the cable.

It is proposed by the company to have the cable working to the Hawaiian islands in eighteen months and to Japan in three years. The bill to be drafted will reduce this time. The subsidy asked is \$180,000 a year for a term of twenty years, the government to have free use of the cable in that time. In the course of the discussion it was argued that the subsidy asked was too large in view of the estimated cost of the work, \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000, and the probable amount of the government business, which the committee estimated at \$20,000 to \$30,000. The suggestion was also entertained that subsidies might be granted by the Japanese government, and possibly China.

The bill to be framed will probably reduce the subsidy. It will also embrace provisions to secure the United States government the right of way in the use of the cable. James S. Scribner, president, and E. L. Baylies, vice president of the company, have written Chairman Hepburn accepting suggestions made by the committee that the company shall deposit in the treasury \$100,000 in bonds, to be forfeited in case it fails to complete the work within the specified time, with rates between the United States and the island of Oahu not to exceed 75 cents per word and \$1.50 to Japan and China. The bill also provides that the government messages shall be carried at press rates, not to exceed one-quarter of business rates.
Mr. Bennett, of New York, has asked Secretary Olney for his opinion whether it would be necessary to make a treaty with the German government to secure the right to establish a cable station on the Marshall islands.

THE FEE SYSTEM

Strongly Criticized in Congress—Deficiency Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The house to-day passed the urgency deficiency bill. The bill carried \$4,415,922, \$3,342,582 of which was for the expenses of the United States courts. The abnormal growth of expenditures for the federal courts came in for a good deal of criticism and there was a general expression in favor of a salary system.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, made a statement and called special attention to the enormous deficiency of \$3,342,582 for the expenses of United States courts, which shows an abnormal growth of this branch of the public service of more than 100 per cent. There was, he declared, urgent necessity for a reformed fee system. The fee system ought to be abolished and fixed salaries provided for United States attorneys and United States marshals.

Mr. Sayres (Dem., Texas) agreed with Mr. Cannon as to the necessity for reform. Unless the present system was changed the expenses of United States marshals and United States commissioners would increase year by year to an enormous extent.
Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa) said that in the last Congress the Stone bill had been prepared, but had fallen, he had been informed, of its own weight, it having been found upon examination that the salaries provided in it would exceed the expenses under the present system.

Mr. Halber (Rep., Neb.) challenged Mr. Henderson's statement to the Stone bill. The bill, he said, would produce a considerable reduction of expenditures. It had been re-introduced and would be pressed at this session.
Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa) argued that the fee system was responsible for the bringing of many frivolous suits.
He cited an instance where a man in the western district of Arkansas held the positions of clerk of the United States district court, clerk of the circuit court and clerk to the United States commissioner, and drew over \$12,000 in fees. He declared that the whole system was honeycombed with fraud.

SILVER COINAGE.

Eighteen Million Dollars to be Coined in February.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—About February 1 the treasury department will resume the coinage of silver dollars and continue until about \$18,000,000 have been coined. When the present administration came into power there were in the treasury about \$29,000,000 in silver dollars, coined from bullion under the act of 1890 and available for the redemption of treasury notes issued in payment for the bullion purchased August, 1893, about \$18,000,000 of these notes have been redeemed in silver dollars and cancelled. The secretary of the treasury has now decided to coin from the bullion on hand and purchase under the act of 1890, about \$18,000,000, which will restore the amount of dollars in the treasury to what it was on March 4, 1893. The average cost of the silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act was 77 1/2 cents on the dollar, which leaves a gain or seigniorage of 2 1/2 cents on the dollar. At this rate the seigniorage on the \$18,000,000 to be coined would be \$450,000, which will be accounted for in the available cash on hand, increasing it by that amount. The order for the resumption of the coinage at the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco is expected in a day or two.

A Big Bridge Opened.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—The Pacific Short Line bridge over the Mississippi river, one of the longest structures of the kind in the country, was opened with appropriate ceremonies. To-night a big banquet will be held. The bridge has been in course of construction for six years.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

All the Plans for the Great Republican Gathering Completed.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—The sub-committee on convention of the national Republican committee visited the exposition building to-day accompanied by Mr. Adler, of Chicago, as consulting architect, and inspected the north nave where it is intended to hold the convention next June.

Isaac Taylor, the St. Louis architect, who made the plans for remodeling the building and who will have charge of the work for the Business Men's League, and Mr. Adler, went over the plans carefully and any changes that the latter may think necessary will be made under his supervision.

When completed, it is estimated that the hall will seat at least 15,000 people, and that it will have ample committee rooms. Everything that can be done to facilitate the work of the press and telegraph service is being arranged for. The accommodations, it is stated, will be the most complete in every detail that have been afforded at any other national convention.

In executive session, the committee appointed the following committees:

On Printing—J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa; W. A. Hahn, of Ohio, and R. C. Kerens, of Missouri.

On Hall—General Clayton, of Arkansas; W. J. Campbell, of Illinois, and Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin. The latter committee has charge of the work of remodeling the hall, and will see to it that the contract with the local committee is carried out.

It was decided that visiting Republicans would have to look to the delegates of their respective districts for tickets to the convention. This was decided upon by the committee as the best manner of disposing of tickets, as they had received so many requests for personal admissions that they found it impossible to look after all themselves. The usual number of tickets will be given to the local committee.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That the 500 admission tickets to the Republican national convention set apart for the Grand Army of the Republic be turned over to the members of the council of administration of that organization, representing the several states and territories, for distribution at the said convention on the basis of the membership of the said organization in each state and territory."

Major W. P. Huxford, of Washington, D. C., was appointed an assistant sergeant-at-arms. This afternoon the sub-committee of the national Republican committee conferred with the committee from the Business Men's League and completed all the details for the convention. The plans submitted by the Business Men's League were accepted after some minor changes had been made.

KENTUCKY SENATOR.
Republicans in Much Better Shape Than the Democrats.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 21.—The vote in the two houses of the legislature for senator to-day, is as follows:
Hunter (Rep.), 67; Blackburn (Dem.), 58; Carlisle (Dem.), 4; McCreary (Dem.), 3; Buckner (Dem.), 1; Stone (Dem.), 1; A. E. Wilson (Rep.), 1; C. E. Bates (Pop.), 1.

The leaders on both sides feel very nervous to-night. The defection from Blackburn was unexpectedly large and it is disappointing. The Republicans are out of humor with the Populist for pledging to not vote for Hunter until February 5, after Wilson's seat in the house shall have been filled. The situation looks strained and revolutionary action may be resorted to again.
The Republicans do not feel easy, but are more hopeful than the Democrats.

Wellington Gets It.
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21.—The protracted struggle for the United States senatorship which has been going on in the Maryland legislature for the past week was practically terminated to-day when the Republicans in caucus nominated Congressman George L. Wellington to succeed Senator Gibson.

His victory was decisive and there seems to be no room for doubt that he will be elected in joint session to-morrow.
Rev. Allen's Status.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The report recently published to the effect that the First Presbyterian church of this city had demanded the resignation of the co-pastor, Rev. Allen, to make way for Dr. Talmage, is stated on the best authority is not correct. Under the influence of the presbytery the officers of this church have submitted to Rev. Mr. Allen a proposition to pay him his full salary for October 1, 1896, according to the contract made with him September 23. The Rev. Mr. Allen, it is stated, regards this to be consistent with his rights and self-respect, and intends, it is added, of his own accord, willingly to resign his position to the presbytery at a meeting soon to be held.

The Gold Outflow.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The treasury to-day lost \$2,500,000 in gold bars for export, \$88,000 in coin, and \$14,000 in jewelers' bars, making the total loss for the day \$2,582,000. This reduces the gold reserve to \$50,790,123.

The Gold Reserve.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$171,545,995; gold reserve, \$53,613,370.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.
A rupture between Italy and Brazil is imminent, owing to Brazil's tardiness in settling Italian claims growing out of the civil war in Brazil.

Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown were elected United States senators from the new state of Utah yesterday. They are free silver Republicans.

The American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers is in session in Washington. It declared unanimously for upholding the present patent system.

Senator Peffer's bill granting service pensions to soldiers of the civil war at the rate per month of one cent per day for the time served was reported in the senate yesterday without recommendation.

Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, says that all stories that he will retire are without his authority and that he will continue on the bench. He was appointed by Lincoln in 1863 and is beyond the legal age entitling him to retire on full pay.
Col. Byrnes, elected sergeant-at-arms of the national Republican convention, denies that there is any truth in the story that his election was due to a combine of Allison and McKinley managers. Politics, he says, had nothing to do with the matter.

A dispatch from the Cameroons says that several days' fighting has occurred near the station of Jende between the German and the insurgent natives of the German territory. Four German officers were wounded and seven native troops were killed.

SCOTLAND and Lumbago readily yield to Salvation Oil. A few applications will produce the desired result. Try it. 25 cents.

SPANISH CANNON

Again Prove too Much for the Cuban Insurgents.

COMPLETE VICTORY SECURED

By Excellent Artillery Firing in a Small Battle at Tlradl—The Patriots Still Laying Waste Plantations in the Province of Matanzas—Gomez Not Far From Havana—More Trouble in the Ranks of the Reformist Party.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The Reformist vice president, Senor Francisco Cerra, has been dismissed for not conforming with the attitude of the Diario de la Marina and that party against Gen. Campes.

From the front it is reported to-day that Gen. Maximo Gomez is still at the plantation of Portugaita, near San Jose de las Lajas, about thirty kilometers from Havana.

The eastern army of insurgents under Jose Maceo and Rabi, are still understood to be in the Sagua la Grande district of the province of Santa Clara and moving westward.

Gen. Luque early during the morning of Sunday last, January 19, attacked the camp of Gen. Antonio Maceo at Tlradl, province of Pinar del Rio. Tlradl is not far from San Luis, just south of the city of Pinar del Rio, capital of the province of that name. The Spanish troops are reported to have won a complete victory over the insurgents, who are wounded. But he admitted that 27 killed on the field and who are said to have retired with 140 dead and wounded. On the side of the troops only two soldiers were killed and one officer and fourteen soldiers were wounded.

The victory of the Spaniards was due to the excellent artillery fire which they directed upon the insurgents.

Advices from the province of Matanzas say that the insurgents recently called upon the garrison of Ford Flota, at La Guacha, near Macuriges, that province, to surrender; but the soldiers refused to do so and the insurgents burned all the cane fields in the vicinity of Ford Flota. This body of insurgents is said to have numbered 1,200 men and to have been moving westward from the Sagua la Grande district. They derailed a train at Chinchipe.

An incident of Maximo Gomez's countermarch through Havana province is reported to-day. Day before yesterday he was encamped with 3,000 men at the plantation of Amalia. While there he sent for the administrator of Portugaita and told him that he came to destroy Portugaita with dynamite in view of its disobedience of his orders against grinding sugar cane. But he added, if the railroad should retire from the plantation, he would agree not to dynamite it. This was agreed to and the garrison retired, but only as far as San Jose. Portugaita is a fine estate and Gomez has given a written order not to burn it, out of respect to the administrator and owner, the prominent and aged Spanish patriot, Manuel Calve.

Gomez has travelled towards and arrived at Guayabal, which is only fifteen miles south of Havana, and near the line of Pinar del Rio province. The movement of Gomez westward again is believed to be due to a call from Maceo for help to relieve him from a critical situation in Pinar del Rio.

THE CUBAN QUESTION
Takes on a New Phase in the Senate—Mr. Call's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The senate put aside finance and foreign affairs to-day and gave the day to work on comparatively minor bills on the calendar. About seventy bills were passed, clearing the calendar of much accumulation and leaving only the important measures pending.

The Cuban question received brief and inconclusive attention early in the day.

Mr. Call (Dem., Florida) read a telegram from Key West as follows: "Marquis Rodriguez has been taken from steamer Olivette last Wednesday, Louis Samallin and son also taken at Havana. All are American citizens. Get them out of grasp of Spanish authorities."

Mr. Call offered a resolution reciting the arrests and directing the executive authorities to ascertain if any just cause for the arrests had existed, and if not to demand their immediate release.

Mr. Hoar suggested that the tone of the resolution was too imperative. There seemed to be an idea, Mr. Hoar said, that the senate of the United States is a constantly loaded cannon, which can be touched off at any time by a senator.

Mr. Call answered that he wishes to know whether the American flag afforded any protection to its citizens. He referred to the arrests of Americans in Cuba while citizens of other countries were not disturbed.

Mr. Sherman pointed out that such a resolution might give the senate trouble in other cases. It should go to the committee on foreign relations for appropriate consideration.

Mr. Call said that it was the duty of the senate to act on information such as this telegram gave. He desired the people to know he was ready to act promptly, although he did not object to committee consideration.

Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.) a member of the committee on foreign relations, stated that he understood that there could be a communication from the secretary of state, perhaps to-day, as to arrest of United States citizens in Cuba, "and as to the general subject." He urged therefore that there be no haste.

Mr. Hoar suggested that if this dispatch was shown to the secretary of state he would immediately take appropriate action.

Mr. Call answered that he had already called the attention of the secretary to the subject, but the senator regarded it as a duty of the senate to act, independently of the executive branch. It was finally agreed that the resolution go to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Call again returned to the Cuban subject by asking Mr. Sherman what was to be done as to another pending resolution asking the state department for the information furnished by the United States consuls in Cuba.

Mr. Sherman replied that he regarded the resolution as inexpedient. It might endanger the consuls and thousands of lives if confidential communications were made public. The senate should not attempt to draw mysteries from the state department at a time of war. Such action was needless unless the secretary of state was not doing his duty, which was not apparent.

Mr. Call did not further press his resolution.

From the Madrid Mail.
MADRID, Jan. 21.—Dispatches from Havana say that Marshal Martinez de Campos is now on his way here, on board the steamer Alfonso XII, having

sailed yesterday. The local authorities of Havana and the guard of honor bade him good-bye and he was warmly cheered by the crowds of people present at his departure.

A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that the column of troops commanded by General Modenas has defeated 1,500 insurgents. The latter are said to have left ten killed on the field and to have lost three prisoners. On the Spanish side, it is said that only one was killed and three were wounded. The Imparcial's dispatch also adds that the insurgents have burned several villages, including Nazarene.

ENGLAND'S ISOLATION.

The Theme Affords Mr. Chamberlain an Opportunity to Talk.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A banquet was given to-night at the Hotel Metropole in honor of Baron Lamington, who is about to assume the governorship of Queensland, Australia.

Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state, for the colonies, in toasting Lord Lamington, complimented the colonies upon their loyalty.

He preferred, he said, to say nothing upon the Transvaal question pending the judicial inquiry which was to be made, and he felt confident, he said, that the country would wait to hear both the indictment and the defense before pronouncing judgment.

In regard to the recent references to the isolation of England, he said that long standing differences appeared to have suddenly assumed threatening proportions "from quarters from which we might have expected friendship and consideration." The secretary then continued: "We were confronted with suspicion and even with haste, and we had to recognize that our success itself, however legitimate, was imputed to us as a crime; our love of peace was regarded as a sign of weakness, and our indifference to foreign criticisms was construed into an invitation to insult us. The prospect of our discomfiture was regarded with hardly disguised satisfaction by our competitors, who must be forced to admit that we alone hold our possessions throughout the world in trust for them all and admit them to our markets, as freely as our own selves." (Cheers.)

While regarding the existence of such a feeling, we rejoice that it has found expression.

The proceedings were closed by the guests singing "Rule Britannia," and with reference to Mr. Chamberlain, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The Globe Still Froths.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Globe this afternoon publishes a severe article on the invitation of the United States Viceroy to commission to the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela to submit to the commission all evidence in their possession which is likely to further the work of investigation, and also inviting these two governments to be represented before it by attorneys without prejudice to either claims, and says:

"Great Britain will never allow this monstrous claim to determine the territory of a British colony within its jurisdiction. No power could admit it except at the close of a long and disastrous war. Were such a demand made by any other power, our only reply would be to hand its ambassador his passports and mobilize the fleet."

"Will these pernicious commissioners undertake to answer for the effect upon their own country of forcing the premier and the American secretary of state?"

No Truth in It.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Osservatore Romano to-day says there is not a shadow of truth in the statement that the pope, through Cardinal Sactoli, had offered President Cleveland to arbitrate the Venezuelan dispute or that he has instructed Cardinal Vaughan to ascertain the feeling of the British government regarding his proposition.

Continuing, the Osservatore Romano denies that his holiness offered his services as mediator at the beginning of the Venezuelan dispute and that the Marquis of Salisbury refused them.

The Temps Propounds a Question.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Temps, referring to Senator Davis' Monroe doctrine resolution, says:

"Does Senator Davis imagine that Europe will admit without protest this overbearing innovation of the Monroe doctrine, or that the American states will continue to submit themselves to all the annoyances of slavery without a single advantage of protection?"

THE BRICKLAYERS.